

LABOR CLARION

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No. 37

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DEFEATED

American Federation of Labor Convention Upholds President Green

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 15.—After a three-day recess the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor resumed its deliberations on Tuesday last, being the second week of the session. Monday was the Canadian national Thanksgiving Day, and was generally observed as a holiday.

Tuesday's session was enlivened by the discussion incident to the consideration of a resolution which asked amendment of the Federation constitution to make affiliation of crafts with their respective departments mandatory. The resolution provoked fiery debate when it was being prepared by the building trades department at its pre-convention caucus.

The resolution was directed at the carpenters, bricklayers and electrical workers, who severed connection with the building trades department.

President William Green cited an address of Samuel Gompers as a plea for adherence to "the fundamental principles of human liberty, the principle of voluntarism *** the cornerstone on which the labor movement was builded," and the report of the committee on laws, of non-concurrence in the resolution, was adopted without discussion. Green declared the resolution was contrary to the traditional stand that the labor movement rests "fairly and squarely on the basis of voluntary action."

Metal Trades Win Point

A resolution sponsored by the metal trades opposing extension of the classification of federal employees to their crafts was adopted by a vote of 140 to 50 despite heated protests by representatives of the federal employees' unions.

Wet and Dry Question

The sessions of last week indicated a lively interest in the prohibition question, and although the recommendation of the resolutions committee had not been made known when this was written, the conviction was expressed by many that the stand taken by the federation several years ago, in favor of amending the law to permit the sale of 2.75 per cent beer, would be adhered to. The question was expected to provoke a long debate.

Among the speakers who held the attention of the delegates during last week's sessions, besides President William Green, were: Senator John J. Davis, Pennsylvania, former Secretary of Labor; Edward Keating, editor of "Labor" and former Colorado Congressman; Frank N. Brooks, vice-commander of the American Legion, and Representative Ralph Horr, Washington.

Keating Urges Five-Day Week

Keating in his remarks urged that organized labor go before Congress and urge it to remain in session until it has done what it can to relieve the existing situation.

"What can Congress do?" he asked, and continued: "Well, the United States employs 600,000 men and women. Is there any better place to start the five-day week? Congress appropriates billions of dollars for public works. Instead of placing a premium on the contractor who pays the lowest wages and works the longest hours, Congress should provide that everyone who gets a government contract must put fair working conditions into effect. The non-partisan program of the American Federation of Labor has not been in vain, and you will get a sympathetic ear from Con-

THOSE "WELFARE" PLANS

The report of the officers of the Metal Trades Department to the American Federation of Labor charges that the dismissal of men over 40 years old and the setting up of an age limit at 40 or 45 in many industrial plants are largely due to the so-called welfare plans of some corporations and to group insurance, whose cost to the employer was said to be reduced in proportion to the youth of employees insured.

gress. Demand a roll call on every measure—and if Congress betrays you, you will have the record as a weapon to bring about a political revolution in 1932."

Considers Mooney Case

Two resolutions on the Mooney case were presented. J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles, urged the A. F. L. to "reiterate" its belief in "the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings" and asked support for efforts to bring about a change in criminal laws and procedure of California "including the administration of pardons," on the lines of a resolution recently adopted by the California State Federation of Labor.

Samuel E. Snyder, St. Louis, asked the convention to petition Governor James Rolph Jr. of California to pardon Tom Mooney and to donate \$1000 for a defense fund.

Hoover Dam Under Discussion

The resolutions committee was called to hear proponents of three resolutions protesting working conditions at the dam project and demanding withholding of further appropriations by Congress for the work.

The committee, after hearing reports of "inhuman" sanitary conditions at the project, decided to await a copy of the contract of Six Companies, builders, before taking any action on the resolutions.

Delegates testifying before the committee charged Six Companies with lowering the wage scale on the project, refusing to give ex-service men and United States citizens preference in employment and fostering "fearful" conditions among the workers.

J. T. Thorpe, San Francisco, quoted the Governor of Nevada as saying that since Hoover dam was on a government reservation the state had no powers to allay undesirable conditions, but that the Governor of Arizona said his state had refused to cede such powers to the government.

Unemployment Insurance Defeated

The American Federation of Labor went on record today as opposed to the establishment of compulsory unemployment insurance in the United States.

Delegates became noisy and milled around in the convention hall after a viva voce vote was taken and declared to be in support of the position of the Executive Council and the recommendations of the Federation's resolutions committee.

Delegate after delegate had declared the Federation must adopt unemployment insurance as a means to combat hunger and misery among idle workers, President William Green voiced a dra-

matic plea for unity and a vote on the question was called for.

"We cannot have unemployment insurance without surrendering part of our liberty," Green asserted. "We cannot have unemployment insurance without employment exchanges which could compel union workers to accept employment in non-union shops or lose their unemployment insurance."

James Duncan, Seattle Central Labor Council; Andrew Hunter, Cle Elum, Wash., of the Miners' Union; Florence Curtis Hanson of the Teachers' Federation, and Olie Allen of the Postoffice Clerks also spoke in favor of compulsory unemployment insurance.

To Re-elect Officers

Election of officers was made the special order of business for this (Thursday) morning.

It was expected that all the officers of the Federation would be re-elected. They are William Green, president; Frank Morrison, secretary; Martin F. Ryan, treasurer; Frank Duffy, first vice-president; T. A. Rickert, second vice-president; Matthew Woll, third vice-president; James Wilson, fourth vice-president; John Coefield, fifth vice-president; Arthur O. Wharton, sixth vice-president; Joseph N. Weber, seventh vice-president, and G. M. Bugnizet, eighth vice-president.

LABOR INDORSEMENTS

The Union Labor party convention was called to order in the Labor Temple Saturday last at 8 p. m. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous session a resolution by R. W. Burton of the Molders' Union, declaring that "the Union Labor Political Party hereby adopts as one of its functions the questioning and indorsing of candidates for the office of superior judge," and directing the chairman to call a convention preceding elections for superior judges, was adopted.

A resolution declaring for the formation of an "independent labor party" was referred without recommendation to the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

The report of the committee on candidates exclusive of supervisors was submitted by Chairman T. A. Reardon, and the recommendations on candidates for municipal judge was submitted by Chairman William J. Osterloh. The convention then proceeded to vote on the various candidates.

The total vote cast was 199, and upon the completion of the count it was found that the following had received the indorsement of the convention and were declared to be the party nominees:

For Mayor—Anglo J. Rossi.

Assessor—Russel E. Wolden.

Sheriff—James L. Quigley.

District Attorney—Matthew Brady.

Judges of the Municipal Court—Frank T. Deasy, Frank W. Dunne, Alden Ames, Theresa Meikle, Thomas F. Prendergast, Daniel S. O'Brien, Joseph M. Golden, Leo A. Murasky, George W. Schoenfeld, Sylvain J. Lazarus, Alfred J. Fritz and George J. Steiger.

Supervisors—Andrew J. Gallagher, Warren Shannon, Thomas P. Carrity, Frank J. McGovern, Alfred Roncoveri and Jesse C. Colman.

The convention adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair.

UNION CONTRACTS ARE ENFORCEABLE

Edward M. Dangel, master appointed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has made a final report in which he finds in favor of the Boston Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union in its bill in equity against Morris Factor and Henry Friedman, trading as Factor & Friedman, Boston dress manufacturers, even to the extent of declaring that the acts of the defendants have caused damages in the way of loss of wages to union men to the extent of \$30,000.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' Joint Board and local unions of Boston had executed a contract with the Associated Dress Manufacturers of Boston, of which association the defendants were members. This contract covered working conditions and also provided for a tribunal to adjust disputes and an impartial chairman. Thereafter the defendants, as a result of a dispute, refused to obey the findings of the impartial chairman and also refused to employ union members as agreed to in the contract. The union brought a bill in equity to restrain the employer from continuing such breaches. The case was referred to a master, who in his findings upheld the activities of the union and recommended damages in the amount of \$30,000.00 covering wages which idle members of the union would have received from the defendants if the collective agreement had been performed by the defendants.

The master finds that the Factor & Friedman firm adopted the collective agreement and abided by it; that on September 22, 1930, four employees gave the firm notice they would quit the following Friday; that the firm requested from the union four workers; that the union did not furnish them; that the firm employed four workers and sent them to the union to get cards; that the union did not furnish the cards and the four former employees

were sent in front of the firm's premises presumably to picket; that other troubles came and the firm appealed to the impartial chairman.

There were hearings before the impartial chairman. The master says the firm wanted to exercise the right of selecting and retaining those employees they thought best suited for their factory. The impartial chairman in his finding ordered the firm to reorganize their factory by applying to the union for employees in accordance with the collective agreement.

The union offered to comply with the agreement and decision of the impartial chairman and to supply the firm with such union help as they needed.

Even while the controversy was pending before the impartial chairman the firm was forming a body of workers for its factory whom they intended to employ independently of the union. The same day the firm communicated with and hired some of their former employees who, although members of the union, entered into individual agreements with the firm. The firm also hired certain persons who were not members of the union.

The master says that on October 14, 1930, the union renewed its offer to furnish help to the firm, which offer the latter rejected, refusing to employ help through the union; that on October 16, 1930, the firm elected to break its part of the collective agreement with the union, to this end sending notice to the association of desire to resign and notifying the union it would not deal with it under the collective agreement but was willing to make a new agreement with the union; that firm sought to have the union break its agreement with the association and deal directly with it. The union refused to enter into a new agreement with the firm, insisting that it abide by the decision of the

impartial chairman, that thereafter the firm continued to hire help without applying to the union, definitely repudiated the collective agreement, repudiated authority of the impartial chairman and denied its membership in the association.

On July 1, 1931, the firm conspired to get around the collective agreement and avoid any or further liability on account of the same. To this end it combined with others to evade the agreement so that they could hire workers without regard to it. In pursuance thereof, the firm and these other persons caused the firm's business to be incorporated. Two corporations were organized and chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"These corporations are mere cloaks or veils and are the firm in another form," says the master. "The corporations were formed to conceal the breach of the firm's agreement obligations with the union and with the further view the new corporations would not be bound by the terms of the collective agreement, since these corporations were not members of the association. After October 14, 1930, the firm did not employ any members in good standing of the union."

On damages the master finds: "I find that the union has suffered injury and sustained damages as the result of the conduct of the firm. The firm knew, or reasonably believed, that this loss would be inflicted upon the union and it intended it to be so. The immediate and consequential result of the firm's action has been a loss in wages to the idle members of the union from October 4, 1930, to the date of the filing of this report of thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars, the same being the wages which said idle members of the union would have received from the firm during that period if the collective agreement had been performed by the firm. I do not find that the union has been guilty of 'unclean hands.'"

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Other Real Estate.....(Value over \$312,500.00)
Pension Fund.....(Value over \$745,000.00)

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board
of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded
Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

THE LABOR CLARION

is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, and carries the announcements of that body. It also keeps its readers informed as to the activities of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions. A union member who does not read the Labor Clarion is missing an opportunity for usefulness to his organization by not keeping informed as to the work of organized labor in its great uplift work. A special subscription rate is made for unions wishing to subscribe for their entire membership.

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SWEEPING INJUNCTION

On September 30 last Judge Pat R. Parker, sitting in Department 6 of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the City and County of San Francisco in a case in which R. J. Della Valle was plaintiff, issued an injunction decree which is so sweeping in its terms that it is here reproduced for the information and study of organized labor and those interested. The decree is issued against "Cooks' Union, Local No. 44; Waitresses' Union, Local No. 48; Miscellaneous Employees' Union, Local No. 110, First Doe to Three Hundredth Doe, defendants," and they are enjoined from doing any of the following things:

"(a) Stationing or placing or causing to be stationed or placed at or near or within one hundred feet of plaintiff's place of business, to wit, the B J D Coffee Shop, 2631 Mission street, San Francisco, California, any picket or pickets for the purpose of frightening, coercing, threatening, harassing, annoying or disturbing plaintiff, plaintiff's employees, plaintiff's patrons and customers and persons desiring to patronize plaintiff's restaurant and coffee shop, or for the purpose of intimidating, influencing, inducing or persuading any person or persons to refrain from entering said place of business or from eating therein, or from working or seeking employment therein, or otherwise patronizing or dealing or transacting business with plaintiff or for the purpose of informing any person or persons that a labor dispute exists between plaintiff and defendants, or that the plaintiff is not conducting his business in accordance with the rules and/or requirements of the defendant unions.

"(b) Standing, walking, or being or calling, speaking, crying or shouting or exhibiting at or near or within one hundred feet of plaintiff's place of business, to wit, the B J D Coffee Shop, number 2631 Mission street, San Francisco, any newspaper or journal bearing the headline or title 'Organized Labor' or Labor Clarion or any other paper, newspaper, journal, magazine, circular, writing, printing, drawing, card, badge, emblem, sign or symbol for the purpose of frightening, coercing, threatening, harassing, annoying or disturbing plaintiff, plaintiff's employees, plaintiff's patrons and customers and persons desiring to patronize plaintiff's restaurant and coffee shop, or for the purpose of intimidating, influencing, inducing or persuading any person or persons to refrain from entering said place of business or from eating therein, or from working or seeking employment therein, or otherwise patronizing or dealing or transacting business with plaintiff or for the purpose of informing any person or persons that a labor dispute exists between plaintiff and defendants, or that the plaintiff is not conducting his business in accordance with the rules and/or requirements of the defendant unions."

OBJECTS TO EXCESSIVE TAXATION

Opposition to singling out the motor vehicle owner for special added taxation to meet economic conditions was announced by the executive committee of the California State Automobile Association Board of Directors. Speaking for more than 90,000 organized motorists in northern and central California, the committee attacked as discriminatory and unfair various recent proposals to increase the tax burden on motor vehicle owners. Said President D. H. Lafferty: "The motor car has long since ceased to be a luxury. It is now a practical necessity, as an essential means of transportation and a vital factor in modern business as well as social life. It should not be singled out for unjust and discriminatory taxation and made to pay for burdens that should properly rest on the community as a whole."

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COMMUNITY CHEST
OCT. 26 — NOV. 18

ALTRUISM OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Two items in the annual report of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to the 1931 convention of the Federation illustrate not only the altruism of organized labor but the profound solidarity of its members. In 1929, the Executive Council of the Federation issued an appeal to organized labor for financial assistance for the striking textile workers in the South. It was an appeal, not an assessment. Trade unionists contributed \$41,530.81. In 1930, the Executive Council issued an appeal for money for the assistance of the Danville, Virginia, textile strikers. Trade unionists contributed \$28,725.62 to this fund. Rendering assistance to workers in distress because of their determination to resist wage reductions and other anti-social tactics of employers has always been one of the spiritual manifestations of the labor movement.

BARBERS' CHIEF HERE

James C. Shanessy, general president of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, was the guest of honor of San Francisco barbers' organizations Tuesday night, when he addressed the members at Native Sons' auditorium, 430 Mason street.

How the Barbers' International Union, with its membership of 52,000, has operated an agency for public service and health was explained by Shanessy.

In the opinion of Shanessy there never was more need for organization of barbers than at present, when the world is in economic depression.

Shanessy was accompanied to San Francisco by his wife, Mrs. Julia Shanessy, and his daughter, Jeraldine; Anthony Merlino, sixth vice-president of the union, New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Merlino; H. C. Pickering, eighth vice-president, Tacoma, Wash., and W. C. Birthright, general secretary-treasurer, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Birthright. The party attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Vancouver.

FIFTY-MILLION FUND

A special conference called in Harrisburg recently by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor approved the decision of Governor Pinchot to summon a special session of the Legislature to deal with the unemployment situation and pledged co-operation with the governor in his efforts to meet the problem. Raising of money by the state to aid the unemployed was indorsed, the conference saying:

"It becomes more glaringly obvious each day that the theoretically 'voluntary' collections by private charitable societies are now utterly insufficient for the widespread want that prevails. Therefore, it becomes absolutely necessary to assess all citizens of the Commonwealth, in proportion to his or her ability, to contribute to a universal levy for relief purposes through the conventional channels of taxation. No fair-minded citizen who is able to enjoy any sort of normal income will object to paying a small additional amount to prevent the entire economic fabric of this nation from being seriously undermined. The provision of adequate relief for the needy is as much a matter of elementary self-protection for society as a whole as it is a humane deed undertaken to prevent the suffering of individual citizens.

"The Legislature should raise the fifty million by means of bond issues in various forms and by other such means as can be devised, including, perhaps, the enactment of special taxation."

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away during the last week: Frank Hartwick, Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293; Fred H. Smith, Boilermakers' Union No. 6; John Wesley Coffin, Plumbers' Union No. 442; A. B. F. Peters, Waiters' Union No. 30; Paul Zazzi, Brotherhood of Teamsters; Peter Boyle, Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 162.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1931

ANTI-PICKETING INJUNCTION

Elsewhere in this issue of the Labor Clarion is printed the text of a rather extraordinary injunction issued on September 25 by Judge Pat R. Parker of Mono County, sitting in Department 6 of the San Francisco Superior Court. The instrument names the several culinary craft unions and others, and enjoins them from activities in labor disputes which hitherto have been regarded and held by the courts to be within the law. Appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court against the injunction by the unions.

Among the things enjoined are the "exhibiting at or near or within 100 feet of the plaintiff's place of business . . . any newspaper or journal bearing the headline or title, 'Organized Labor' or 'Labor Clarion,' or any other paper, newspaper, journal, magazine," etc., for purposes of "intimidating, influencing, inducing or persuading" persons to refrain from entering or patronizing the place of business named, "or for the purpose of informing any person or persons that a labor dispute exists," etc.

The nature of the injunction is such as to create intense surprise and indignation in union labor circles, and the result of the appeal will be awaited with interest.

It will be noted that this, like other court proceedings dealing with labor disputes, was handled by a judge from another county sitting in the local court. When the municipal court was created it was expected that its judges would be called upon to handle cases which for any reason could not be heard by the regular occupants of the bench of the local Superior Court. And the question is being asked, "Why is it necessary for outside judges to be called in to hear cases growing out of local labor disputes?"

The sales tax is being widely recognized for what it is—a scheme to avoid raising the income tax, particularly the income taxes of the wealthy, says the International Labor News Service, and quotes State Senator C. F. Clark of Iowa to the effect that he believed with organized labor that the sales tax would be unfair and unjust to the wage earner, adding: "In my opinion the present propaganda for a general sales tax comes largely from those who oppose an income tax, and it is only a smoke screen to divert attention from that issue. Virtually every economist, beginning with Adam Smith, has denounced a general sales tax as inequitable, because it violates the fundamental principle of taxation that 'they should pay the most tax who are best able to pay.'"

THE IMPARTIAL WAGE BOARD

The "impartial wage board" has completed its open sessions and will now deliberate on the mass of more or less interesting information laid before it. After that it is presumed it will report to its sponsors, whoever they may be.

According to the reports in the daily press some of the larger employers have boldly intimated that they are not seeking wage reductions; that such an outcome of the movement would be disastrous to the community. Others have asserted that wage reductions must come or else some method must be found to curb "bootlegging contractors" and "chiselers." These are supposed to be those who, while declaring that they conform to the "impartial wage board" scale, surreptitiously cut wages and violate overtime regulations and working hours.

The hearings of the board have been principally devoted to hearing the laments of contractors who have been unable to deal adequately with these "bootleggers" and "chiselers." Their case was hopeless from the start. The only means of curbing these menaces to the well being of industry was ruthlessly discarded when it was determined to inaugurate the miscalled "American plan," or open shop—in plain English, the non-union plan. The words of Lincoln may be paraphrased to describe the situation, "An industry cannot endure half union and half non-union."

Were the policy adopted of entering into agreements with the various unions concerned, the unions themselves would see that scales were observed by the contractors and the workmen. As it is, the Industrial Association has no control over the contractor and the unions have no control over a considerable number of the workers.

One naive contractor urged a policy which must have brought a smile to the countenances of the initiated who heard him. He said he favored "giving the Industrial Association control of the sale of building materials and refusing to sell to any contractor who failed to pay the regular scale set by the board." He probably imagined he had evolved a new idea!

The Industrial Association in these hearings has demonstrated its complete failure to handle the situation. The next move should be the signing of contracts between the actual employers and the various unions concerned, thus bringing order out of chaos and putting all employers and contractors on an equality.

WHY INDEED?

The "Metal Polishers' Journal" crowds a lot of wisdom into a few words in the following editorial published in its October issue:

"The average of union wage is more than double the average of non-union wage. There are men still foolish enough to parrot the employers' tripe about the independence of the non-union man. Where there is non-unionism the only man who has any independence is the employer. The union man has the only true independence. He is the only worker who has rights. He is the only worker who has anything to say about his wages, his hours of labor, his conditions of work. Again: The average of union wage is more than double the average of non-union wage. The non-union worker has no rights, no independence, no freedom—and in addition he pays a high price for his state of subservience. How can any man afford so high a price for such degradation? Why are there any non-union workers?"

"We believe that the action of the United States Steel Corporation is sound economics. We see it as an intelligent and necessary step in the return of good times," says the New York "Evening Post." Good times for whom?

THE LABOR PRESS

"The labor papers constitute a chain of sentinels on guard for the cause of mankind," says the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. "They are an important adjunct of the organized labor movement in all branches of its activities. The Weekly News Service is published by the American Federation of Labor to assist the labor press in this work.

"Employers and the public frequently forget that wage-earners and salary-earners constitute by far the largest economic group and that therefore their welfare, expressed in wages and hours, contributes very largely to the prosperity of the entire community. The local labor papers perform the valuable function of continually emphasizing this fact. They also are a very useful medium for persistently presenting the views of trade unions on industrial problems whose proper solution is of the highest interest to labor.

"The influence of the local labor press is considerably enhanced by bringing to local labor unions and national and international union labor news and information which often assist in shaping and settling local labor policies.

"The labor papers should be aided to give the best measure of service to the labor movement," the report concluded. "Everything that adds to the strength and circulation of the labor press contributes to the strength and power of the labor movement to advance the interests of all working people. It is also an acknowledgment of the fine work performed by the labor press, whose editors too frequently serve the cause of labor without the inducement of adequate financial reward."

A SOBER-MINDED JUDGMENT

The editor of the Modesto "Tribune," in a careful review of the Mooney case, considering the arguments both of guilt and innocence, arrives at the following conclusions:

"Summed up from every angle, the writer, if he were governor of this state, would pardon Mooney. Pardon him not because we are sure he is innocent, but pardon him because there is at least a chance that he has been a victim of circumstances and a sacrifice to a sentiment that was hot-headed against radical union labor. We would pardon him because he has served almost fourteen years of his life sentence. In a measure he has paid if guilty—paid to organized society for his crime. If in fact guilty, death is not far off—he is no longer young—and to God he will have to answer, also.

"So, we think, Rolph could not affront constitutional government—could not outrage society by granting freedom to Mooney.

"It would be a big thing to do—a charitable thing to do, and efface from the escutcheon of this state the possible circumstance that a man has been put in jail and kept there because of radical proclivities. It would disarm a certain type of agitator who capitalizes on what he terms a great injustice to Mooney—offering him an inflammable fuel to fan the fires of class hatreds—hatreds that in time, if left unchecked, may rock the very foundations of representative government."

A fund of \$5,000,000 for unemployment relief has been voted by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, \$4,000,000 of which is to come from new bond issues. Seven hundred thousand dollars is to come from salary "donations" of city officials, and \$6500 more from pay donations of employees of the Playground Commission. The total was brought to more than \$5,000,000 by making available \$258,979 for new construction work at the civic center and nearly \$100,000 for street and sewer work. The relief plans are conceived in a spirit of civic generosity and responsibility, no doubt; but it seems somewhat out of proportion to assess the salaries of city employees in order to relieve the burden of the taxpayer.

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

The fact that the League of Nations has so far been unable to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Manchuria between the Japanese and the Chinese seems to be cause for jubilation on the part of opponents of the League. However, the world will sincerely hope that the peace organization, which lays no claim to omnipotence, will be able to devise some means of substituting the council table for the battlefield in settling the controversy.

* * * *

President Hoover's latest effort to relieve the financial situation by the formation of the National Credit Corporation gives promise of being effective in loosening up purse strings. Five hundred million dollars, judiciously disbursed, will go a long way in creating confidence.

* * * *

The efforts of the great moneyed interests to create public sentiment in opposition to the "dole" is based entirely on the desire to forestall any increase in the income and other taxes which bear heavily on the wealthy. They are willing to sponsor a "dole" from charity rather than a form of unemployment insurance to which the worker, the employer and the government may contribute. As there is little indication of a return to normal conditions it must soon be realized that private charity is not the answer to the present emergency.

* * * *

An interesting fact in connection with cases before the United States Supreme Court recently is that the old dissenting minority of Associate Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone has received reinforcement by the addition of Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justice Roberts; while Associate Justices Vandeventer, Sutherland, McReynolds and Butler, who with the late Chief Justice Taft and Associate Justice Sanford had formed the old court majority, were found rendering dissenting opinions.

* * * *

Premier MacDonald's answer to a heckler, who shouted, "I'm a communist and I'm against you," was: "Of course you're against me. A communist is always against the interests of the working classes." This will no doubt raise a storm among the reds. But isn't it true?

* * * *

How times change! Newspapers and periodicals are openly advocating repeal or amendment of the anti-trust laws in the interest of stricken business, and no word of protest has yet been noted. A few years ago such propaganda would have been regarded as rank treason to the American people. Expediency, after all, has a great deal to do with legislation. If business could be revived by abolishing anti-trust laws the American people no doubt would be reconciled to it.

* * * *

The constitutionality of San Francisco's charter has been affirmed, and the election can now proceed. After all, it was adopted by the people, and although it seemed to violate many cherished ideals of democratic government the disposition is to give it a fair trial. Probably it will turn out that many pessimistic predictions will remain unfulfilled.

* * * *

Discussing the recent wage cut of the United States Steel Corporation, the Fresno "Bee" said in a recent editorial: "It is obvious that any concern which still can pay dividends is not being bankrupted by labor charges. It also is obvious that in common justice and humanity dividend cuts should precede wage cuts. Dividends are paid on invested capital, and while their diminution or suspension may inconvenience the investor, they can not be to him a matter of life and death."

A NOTABLE OPINION

"Yellow dog" contracts were assailed as akin to usury, and injunctions which uphold them as indefensible invasions of free speech, in a minority opinion handed down in Pittsburgh, Pa., by Justice George W. Maxey of the Pennsylvania supreme Court, on the Nazareth hosiery workers' case.

Louis Budenz, well known labor leader, was found guilty of contempt in Northampton County Common Pleas Court for attempting to organize workers of the Kraemer Hosiery Company, after the court had enjoined Budenz from organization efforts, and from circulating pamphlets attacking the company's contracts with its workers, which prohibited them from joining labor organizations on pain of discharge.

Contract Has No Standing in Equity

The Supreme Court upheld the injunction. But Maxey, conservative Pennsylvania judge and politician and Luzerne County Republican "boss," declared that "oppressive bargainners are outcasts in a court of equity," and continued:

"The contract protected by this decree (of injunction) is one in which the employee formally agrees with his employer that he will not become a member of any organized labor union without withdrawing from his employment. Convinced as I am that this contract has no claim to the protection of equity, and that Budenz was entirely within his rights in publicly criticizing it as unfair and illegal, I dissent from the opinion of this court.

Infringes Right of Free Speech

"There being no violence or intimidation to be enjoined, what then did the court enjoin? It enjoined, in effect, the exercise by the defendants of the right of peaceful free speech, because that speech had a tendency to persuade the company's employees that the anti-union contract which they had signed under economic restraint was prejudicial to their welfare, repugnant to the conscience and rejectable in law.

"Oppressive bargainners are outcasts in a court of equity. These plaintiffs were oppressive bargainners because they forced their employees to surrender their right to associate with their fellow employees for economic protection.

"The conduct of these plaintiffs is comparable to that of an avaricious money lender who forces a hungry man to agree to pay usury for food money.

Threatened Loss of Job Is Duress

"There was no freedom in that contract in this case between an employer and employee, but only a colorable pretense of such freedom and the law is not to be hoodwinked by colorable pretenses: it looks at truth and reality through whatever guise it may assume.

"I cannot agree with the court's finding of fact that there was no fraud or duress of any kind practiced by the Kraemer Hosiery Company to induce the employees to sign.

"No more potent duress can be applied to a wage earner than to threaten him with the loss of his job."

STATE BUILDING PLANS

Plans for a \$4,000,000 state building program to provide employment for 1100 men during the winter and spring were announced this week by Wesley K. Daniels, deputy state architect, at Sacramento. Another \$1,000,000 will be added to this program as soon as the site is selected for the new state hospital in Southern California. Daniels said plans have been prepared for the initial units and work will start as soon as the site is chosen.

THE CHERRY TREE

Those who want to note the rapid change of times will do well to see, if and when they have opportunity, the splendid motion picture, "Alexander Hamilton," the latest effort of George Arliss.

In the first place, seeing this picture is sheer pleasure. Consequently, those who see it will learn under pleasurable circumstances and we are taught that we learn best that which we learn most agreeably.

The play begins with Washington's farewell to his troops. And there, on a magnificent horse, sits George Washington, done most excellently. For the moment you are there, at the birth of a republic, at the end of an armed strife and the beginning of a new strife of minds and greeds out of which a nation was to come in truth, replacing thirteen jealous colonies.

You see Jefferson and the crafty Senator Roberts, the lovely Mrs. Hamilton and the stately Martha Washington. You see Talleyrand, unruffled by the revolution at home. You see Monroe and a host of others. * * *

But what is of greater interest, perhaps, is the picture of the life and trend of the times, so short a distance back.

Betsy Hamilton went to Europe, a six weeks' trip on a sailing ship. She went aboard laden with her own food for the trip, not forgetting plenty of hard-boiled eggs. Jefferson came to New York from a long trip by stage coach, every bone aching from the jouncing. Nobody called anybody on the telephone, for there were no telephones.

The troops, lined up to hear the farewell address, had no machine guns. They were less powerfully munitioned than a Chicago gang of today.

Hamilton, aristocratic and zealously devoted to a purpose, wore fine clothes, but his salary was \$3500 a year. * * *

There was intrigue in those days. The greed of man has been present in all ages. But life itself was different. Machines had not come. For the most part man and his domesticated animals did the work. There were slaves in all of the thirteen colonies. The tempo of life was not the tempo of today. All speeds, except the speed of light and thought, were geared to the land and to the stride of man and horse. It seems that most men had more time to contemplate then than today.

This is no bewailment over "good old days." That is a bootless occupation and besides we do not know that old days were in any real sense better than new days. If they were, then why do we speak of progress and pile new invention upon new invention?

* * *

But see this fine picture, if you can. It will help you to see and know what has happened in this nation since that faltering beginning so short a time ago. A new world has been built in more ways than one!

Stand there with Washington and Hamilton, with Jefferson and Monroe, and as one with them and their time, look forward to this day!

Viewed from that point of vantage our nation has a different and a frightening look about it.

We have brought into being such a complex, amazing thing, such a colossal national enterprise of machinery and power and wizardry and we have learned, it seems, so little about what we want to do with it!

If you stood there under the elm with Washington, having wrought freedom for a nation, well might you wonder what these people—these men and women—of 1931 would do with the puzzle they had brought into being. You would be filled with a great wonder and you would gaze into this future with a great awe—and yet, perhaps, with a great confidence.

MODIFICATION OUTLOOK

"The issue has ceased to be whether we are to have a change from the present prohibition status; the issue is whether we are to have modification or repeal."

That is the conclusion of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, after its latest survey of the field, announced in a statement issued by the officers, Chairman Matthew Woll and Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn.

"Every day brings new evidence of the determination of the American people to abolish the present lawless condition under which racketeering has flourished and to turn the nation toward temperance, a restoration of freedom and revived employment," the officers of labor's modification organization said.

Mr. Woll and Mr. Ornburn issued their statement from Washington on the eve of their departure for the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Vancouver. It is expected that the American Federation of Labor will reaffirm its declaration for modification, without going beyond that long-standing demand.

DR. BLOCH TO DIRECT SURVEYS

Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, chairman of the State Unemployment Commission, appointed by Governor Rolph, has announced the selection of Dr. Louis Bloch as secretary and director of surveys of the commission.

According to the Archbishop, the appointment of Dr. Bloch was made after the commission made inquiries in Eastern states and in California for a man best qualified to direct the surveys and investigations of the commission. Dr. Louis Bloch was transferred to the State Unemployment Commission from the State Department of Industrial Relations, where he has served as statistician since 1922. Prior to his coming to California Dr. Bloch was a staff member of the Russell Sage Foundation, the Carnegie Americanization Study, the United States Employment Service, the Committee of Social and Religious Surveys, and the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"The State Unemployment Commission," said the Archbishop, "is directed by law, chapter 61, statutes of 1931, 'to make surveys, studies and investigations of all problems relating to unemployment, with a view to formulating such plans and recommending such legislation as will enable the state to take the proper steps toward the solution of any such problems.'"

The other members of the commission are Mrs. Rheba Crawford Splivalo, director of the State Department of Social Welfare; Will J. French, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations; Harry J. Bauer of Los Angeles; and O. K. Cushing of San Francisco.

QUOTA FOR JAPAN

Adding to the reasons given in a leaflet reprint of a letter to ex-Governor Wallace R. Farrington of Hawaii for opposing the grant of quota to Japanese or other Asiatics ineligible to American citizenship, excerpts from which were printed in a recent number of the Labor Clarion, V. S. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, calls attention to the following:

"1. (And most important)). The basic, logical and legal argument against admission of Filipinos, already furnishing a grave economic and social problem in California, would disappear if other Asiatics, equally ineligible to our citizenship, were granted quota.

"2. The granting of quota to ineligible Asiatics would leave us without certain safeguard against a general influx of such Asiatics if the present national origins quota plan were to be replaced by 'selective immigration,' as advocated by Immigration Commissioner Hull and others."

MOONEY-BILLINGS RESOLUTIONS

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the California State Federation of Labor in convention at Santa Barbara, September 14 to 18, dealing with the Mooney-Billings cases:

"Whereas, The Mooney and Billings cases and convictions for murder growing out of the Preparedness Parade, at San Francisco, California, July 22, 1916, after fifteen years of controversy, sensational developments and endeavors to secure pardons and vindication for these defendants, are still pending before the governor and the people of California, with no immediate prospects of a satisfactory solution of the legal problems involved; and

"Whereas, Popular prejudice against Mooney and Billings has been aggravated by what we deem legalistic and unsound opinions of the majority of the judges of the California Supreme Court, and in no less degree by the impassioned and ill-advised propaganda issued in the name of Tom Mooney, his various defense committees and others claiming to be his partisans; and

"Whereas, It is clear that the question of vindication of Mooney and Billings is essentially a California problem, and that the organized labor movement of California owes a duty to take a part in the solution of that problem; it is also clear that organized labor, as represented by responsible labor bodies and officials, at no time has sanctioned or approved appeals made in behalf of these men advocating general strikes, boycotts of California products, or denunciations of governments, institutions and individuals; and

"Whereas, In view of most recent developments, at the hearings in the Billings case before the members of the state supreme court, and from the report of the 'Wickersham Commission,' it is made obvious and plain that complete and full vindication and pardons for these two men are not likely to be had under our law and pardoning procedure as now constituted and circumscribed, and that therefore it will be necessary to start and conduct a general movement to make the necessary changes in the laws of California affecting these and similar cases; and

"Whereas, Notwithstanding all the confusion, mistakes and wrongs endured in connection with these cases, there appears nevertheless a grave duty on the part of all Californians, irrespective of political, economic or social conditions or creed, to do all within their power to render full justice to these men; therefore be it

"Resolved: First, That we reiterate our belief in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings of the crime for which they have been convicted and suffered imprisonment.

"Second, That we shall continue by all honorable and lawful means to secure their vindication and restoration to liberty, and hereby renew our application to the governor of California for an immediate and unconditional pardon of Thomas J. Mooney.

"Third, That we shall support and endeavor to have enacted such changes in the criminal law and procedure of this state, including the administration of pardons, as will remedy the defects and omissions brought to light through the circumstances and revelations of these cases.

"Fourth, That we deem the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to be the properly qualified representatives of the organized labor movement of California to carry out the intent and purposes of this resolution.

"Fifth, That to prevent indiscriminate appeals and collection of funds from labor unions of California for the carrying out of the intent and purposes of this resolution, which are contained in the preceding four resolves, we recommend that every such financial appeal first receive the sanction of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor."

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VALLEY CONFERENCE

The San Joaquin Valley Union Labor Conference met in Merced, Sunday, October 4.

Charles J. Crook, deputy labor commissioner, of Stockton, was the principal speaker, discussing the prevailing wage rate law. He held the intense interest of every delegate present as he told of what this new law meant and how it would affect the organized workers.

C. C. Nunnally of Modesto, newly-elected vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor for that district, also addressed the gathering, touching upon local conditions and part of the recent state labor convention proceedings.

All officers were re-elected with the exception of vice-president, R. A. Warne of Fresno being elected to that office, while the other officers re-elected include O. L. Hollis, Modesto, president; H. T. Pitner, Modesto, secretary-treasurer; J. H. Fiuren, Fresno, sergeant-at-arms.

The next meeting will be held in Fresno Sunday, January 10, 1932.

UNFAIR DAIRY PRODUCTS

C. C. Nunnally, secretary-treasurer of the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, again calls attention to the fight of the Modesto Teamsters' Union against the unfair Milk Producers' Association and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association, manufacturing Modesto and Challenge butter, Modesto and Banner milk, also Val-Maid butter, MPA butter and MPA powdered milk, which are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of every labor council in the state and the State Federation of Labor.

"The strikers are more confident of a complete victory," says Nunnally, "and are in better spirits today than ever before. They are to be highly commended for the loyalty to their union and the solidarity shown during these times of depression. We must win this strike before very much longer and we depend almost entirely upon the support of organized labor. So do your bit by telling your storekeeper you do not want him to handle these products, and by telling your friends not to buy them."

Some few weeks ago notice blanks were sent to all local unions in the state, as well as central labor bodies, to be mailed to the presidents of these two unfair firms. The return has been most gratifying; however, there are several still out and unions are requested to send theirs in.

SAN BERNARDINO'S PLAN

Men and women of San Bernardino are flocking to the newly organized American Citizens' Union of San Bernardino, formed as a result of the unemployment situation in that city, according to the "Orange Belt News." Plans of the local union for active co-operative work and measures to create work and steady employment are drawing the attention of citizens from every walk of life. Large mass meetings are held every week at the Labor Temple and each succeeding meeting finds an increase in attendance and further signs of real interest on the part of the unemployed who are enrolling as charter members of the new union. Tuesday nights have been designated as regular meeting nights with the Labor Temple the meeting place.

CARRIERS TO TOE THE MARK

At a conference called by the Railroad Commission, held September 29 in the state building, four departments of the state government, the Railroad Commission, State Board of Equalization, California Highway Patrol and Labor Commission, agreed that some co-ordinated effort should be made to rigidly enforce all laws relating to the use of the highway by carriers operating for compensation.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Complaints that non-residents were working on the San Francisco water system were investigated by Business Agent F. P. Nicholls, and he was told by the manager of the water department that if they were found to have foundation in fact the abuse would be corrected, he stated in his weekly report to the Building Trades Council.

A complaint from the Plumbers' Union that the five-day week was not being observed on the War Memorial building was referred to the business agent.

Emanuel Jacobs, member of the Federation of Teachers, addressed the Council regarding organization of workers, advising all members to take up advanced education in order to fit them for organizing work. He said he would be glad to assist all who desire to take up a course which is given free by the University of California, where he is a member of the faculty.

C. J. Haggerty, organizer of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Association, addressed the meeting, stating that rumors had been circulated to the effect that he had been co-operating with a committee "formed without authorization of this Council that had co-operated with the Industrial Association in bringing into being the present wage board." He emphatically denied the accusation, and stated that he was a believer in the policy of the American Federation of Labor with reference to boards of arbitration.

Delegate A. J. Mooney, representative of the State Building Trades Council, reported that the board of supervisors of Fresno County had adopted the union scale as the prevailing wage on public work. He also commended the actions of Colonel Walter E. Garrison, director of public works; State Architect George B. McDougal and State Engineer Charles H. Purcell for their co-operation in making effective the prevailing wage law on state work.

WRONGFUL USE OF NAMES

Refusal to permit the use of any name by an automobile club falsely implying that it is affiliated with the American Automobile Association is announced by Frank C. Jordan, secretary of state. Jordan declared that the policy of his office will be not to permit any corporation in California not affiliated with the American Automobile Association to use a name containing any three words beginning with the letter "A."

FEDERATION FINANCES

The receipts of the American Federation of Labor were \$569,105.82 for the fiscal year ending August 31 and the expenses \$561,985.13, according to the annual report of Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation. The receipts exceeded the expenses by \$7120.69.

The Federation began the year with a balance of \$363,721.38, and ended it with a balance of \$370,842.07.

The per capita tax from the affiliated unions amounted to \$357,201.17 and from local trade and federal labor unions \$21,793.39. Initiation fees totaled \$5165.49. The Federation received \$13-454.09 in interest and made \$7785.94 on the sale of \$165,000 in Liberty bonds.

The principal items of expense were: Organizers' salaries and expenses, \$139,526.91; salaries of officers and employees, \$117,672.33; headquarters office of Southern organizing campaign, \$14,768.99; executive council meetings, \$21,182.30; legislative expenses, including salaries and expenses of A. F. of L. legislative committee, \$11,058.27; 1930 A. F. of L. convention, \$8046.68; Pan-American Federation of Labor, \$5000; strike and lockout benefits paid to local trade and federal labor unions, \$5726; telegrams and telephones, \$5528.61; postage stamps, \$11,058.27.

DR. COUE IN REVERSE

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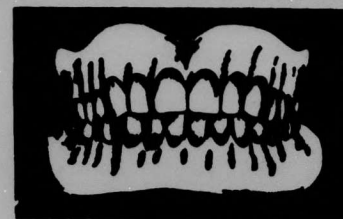
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Word has been received from Santa Barbara of the death of Carroll E. Fisk, for a number of years vice-president of the Hancock Printing Company of this city. Deceased retired from the Hancock firm two and a half years ago and departed for Santa Barbara, where he had been engaged in the real estate business. He was past president of the San Francisco Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, and had been affiliated with the International Typographical Union for more than thirty years. He is survived by his wife, May E. Fisk, and mother, Mrs. Julia Fisk of Summerland, one of the few remaining relatives of the martyred President Lincoln; and Clifton Fisk, brother, of Los Angeles. The funeral was held in Santa Barbara under the direction of Magnolia Lodge of Masons, and interment was in the family plot at Carpinteria on Monday, October 12.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held next Sunday, October 18. Members are urged to attend as there are matters of importance to be considered.

Frank Jackie, an employee of the old "Morning Call," and now residing in Seattle, was a visitor in San Francisco recently. Mr. Jackie has not been engaged at the trade for a number of years.

Alex Gross, one of No. 21's delegates to the Boston convention, has returned, and reports a very instructive session and a most enjoyable trip. Mrs. Gross accompanied her husband, the trip being made by automobile and covering 9000 miles.

L. L. Heagney, also a delegate from No. 21 to the Boston convention, has returned to his position after a ten weeks' trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Heagney on the trip, which took them from Boston through the Southern states.

Tom Black, who has attended so many conventions of the International Typographical Union that an ordinary card will no longer be able to enumerate them, has returned home after an eight weeks' trip, including the Boston convention and many other principal Eastern cities.

George Lathrow, well known among local printers, is reported seriously ill at the Union Printers' Home. Returning delegates, who visited the Home en route stated that at the time of their visit George was so ill that he could not be seen.

Robert Hunt of Fresno, accompanied by Mrs. Hunt, was a visitor at headquarters during the past week. Mr. Hunt attended the meeting of the board of directors of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, held in San Francisco last Sunday.

Harold Mitchell of the James H. Barry chapel is attending the daily sessions of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, being held in San Francisco this week. Harold is Senior Warden of Occidental Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M., and will soon be elevated to the Oriental chair.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Recently several fonts of new type have been installed on the machines, which is a good sign, as it means that the advertisers are taking an interest in their display ads.

Two of the younger members of the chapel "connected" with one of the prizes in a pool. They started a loan society, but there was such a rush of applications that they called the matter off.

The chairman is thinking of starting a "Lost and Found" department. This week the chapel board was covered with notices of articles either missing or found. No rewards were offered, how-

ever, so we don't know whether the notices did any good.

The prayer meeting of a certain church in Berkeley had a vacant seat last Wednesday, as "Deacon" Folger has gone deer hunting. Hope he gets one as we have the roasting pan all ready to go to work. If we don't, the "roasting" will be on "Deacon."

Oliver Weakley was seen on his knees beside the machine the other day. Said he had lost a mat. After seeking for several minutes he was about to give it up when he spied the missing link in the cuff of his pants. Now he wears extra wide cuffs.

One of the boys had a strong hunch that he was going to win the pool in the world series. It was so strong he phoned for his missus to come on down and eat supper. He didn't win, but was afraid to tell her so, and had to buy the eats anyway.

"Skipper" Ed Fitzgerald paid a flying visit to Reno, we understand, last week-end. Ed, you know, comes from the wide-open spaces and hikes back there whenever he gets a chance.

With the baseball season over, there is a little lull in the composing room, but the football games make up for that. It takes about three days to tell why the home college lost, and then the next three to tell why they should win the next one.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

News of the passing in Santa Barbara last Friday of Carroll E. Fisk came as a distinct shock to his many friends in San Francisco. We, who were personally acquainted with Carroll, bespeak the charity and kindness of the man as few ever knew. Those of us who were affiliated with Carroll in the International Typographical Union and the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will distinctly feel the loss of a true friend. To the everlasting glory of Carroll Fisk let it always be remembered that to his dying day he honored his aged mother.

The baseball pool on the world series game caused many shekels to change hands. J. E. Mead, as usual, pulled down the big stakes. Any way you look at it, it's the same for Mead—poker, golf, African dominoes or just plain "I'll betcha"—"Jasper" never goes in the "red." Strange as it seems, the greatest baseball authority on the Pacific Coast—Abe Kemp—was hooked for a wad on the Athletics.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

During the past week nothing of any special importance has transpired in local Mailer circles that the writer has learned of. The arrival of this month's "Typographical Journal" is being looked forward to with interest and will be eagerly scanned, no doubt, by all.

Frank Raubinger, foreman of the "Call-Bulletin," after an enjoyable two weeks' vacation, is back again directing the affairs of that afternoon paper's mailing department. During Mr. Raubinger's absence, ex-President Edw. P. Garrigan fulfilled the duties of foreman. Foremen, it would seem, are about the only regularly employed Mailers who, so far this year, have been able to afford the luxury of a vacation.

Apparently, all is serene in west coast locals.

FIRST UNION OF AVIATORS

President Green of the American Federation of Labor announced at Vancouver last week the formation of the Airline Pilots' Association, with 400 members, and its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. This is the first union of air mail and commercial fliers.

SIGNS OF RECOVERY?

Some rays of light have begun to pierce the business gloom, but it is too early yet to say whether they are really significant. The "Business Week" reports that slight but belated signs of the expected autumn acceleration of business activity appeared the week before Labor Day. Railroad movements of merchandise freight at last turned upward after a depressing period of persistent decline and building contracts also improved from the disappointing August level, the "Business Week" reports, with the result that its weekly index of business, after touching new lows in the middle of August, rallied a little. Reports received by International Labor News Service indicate a quickening of industry in New England, with shoes, hats and textiles leading in the revival. Shoes and hats are especially active. Some New England shoe factories have orders to keep the plants busy for three months with a full force of operatives. Hat factories in Danbury, Conn., are reported working overtime. Textile plants are doing more business and taking on workers.

NORTHWEST CULINARY ALLIANCE

A Northwest Culinary Alliance became a reality at a conference held at Seattle on Sunday, October 4, with expansion of the Washington State Alliance to include locals from Oregon and British Columbia. Nearly all Washington locals were represented at the conference, in addition to delegates from the Canadian province and from Astoria and Portland. Addresses by General President Edward W. Flores and General Secretary Robert B. Hesketh, both International officers, punctuated the Seattle meet. A Sunday evening banquet was attended by Mayor Harlin and other officials of Seattle.

ADVOCATES UNIFORM WAGE SCALE

Desiring to aid in maintaining the economic welfare of the people in California on a parity with that welfare conducive to a perpetuation of ideal Americanism, the California Department of the American Legion, according to James K. Fisk, state adjutant, will make representations to state officials that the basis of compensation as provided for by the United States Department of Labor on federal work be used as the determinant method by the State of California and political subdivisions in establishing the general prevailing wage scale on all public works.

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GENERAL LABOR NEWS

The Congress of the Spanish Republic has given the vote to women, the voting age being set at 23.

There was little change in employment conditions in August, the United States Employment Service reports in its monthly survey of the states.

The Roberts-Sillers cotton reduction bill, embodying the plan adopted recently by Texas, was passed in the Mississippi Senate on October 1 after a long debate.

Joseph A. Stanton, age 50, vice-president of the National Federation of Postal Clerks, died recently in New Orleans. He had been an employee of the New Orleans Post Office for fifteen years.

Great demonstrations of the unemployed, leading to fighting with the police, were held October 1 in London, Bristol, Glasgow and in Lancashire textile centers and other English and Scottish cities.

The five-day week and eight-hour day have been won by over 557,921 members of the unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, according to figures submitted to the Federation convention at Vancouver.

Declaring that he does not stand "for an arbitrary wage cut for any class of public employees at any time," Gov. Julius L. Meier of Oregon has announced his opposition to a proposed 20 per cent cut in the salaries of Portland teachers.

The plans for Eastern railroad consolidation, under which about 43,000 miles of trackage would be divided among the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, and Chesapeake & Ohio systems, was formally presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission on October 3.

A group of coal mines in Eastern Pennsylvania, employing 12,000 persons, has resumed operations after an enforced idleness of nearly a year. A general improvement in the mining industry not confined to a single locality would bring noticeable improvement in the problem of unemployment.

The value of the American Federation of Labor library as a source of information and the progress made in its development into a standard reference library of literature covering the history and work of labor were emphasized by the executive council of the Federation in its report to the 1931 convention.

The infamous "yellow dog" contract has been outlawed by the legislatures of Arizona, Colorado, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin, and great progress has been made toward securing favorable action by other state legislatures, declared the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1931 convention of the Federation in Vancouver.

The Illinois State Highway Department during the coming months will award \$32,584,000 worth of road contracts, Frank Sheets, engineer, recently announced. He estimated that 10,000 men would get employment this winter through the program, 3000 on the highways themselves and 7000 to prepare the materials. About 24,000 would have jobs next spring, he said.

Miss Berkman, an organizer of the Communist National Textile Workers' Union, participating with other unions in a strike of 22,000 Lawrence mill operatives against a 10 per cent wage reduction, was arrested in Boston last week for the second time after she had led her followers from a lot about a half mile from the courthouse to the Common. She was arrested several weeks ago and ordered deported to Poland for being a member of an organization devoted to accomplishing the overthrow of the United States Government. She appealed.

BUILDING PERMITS IN CHIEF CITIES

According to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 338 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over there was an increase of 13.4 per cent in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued during the month of August, 1931, as compared with the month of July, 1931. There was an increase of 21.3 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings and an increase of 18.9 per cent in the estimated cost of new non-residential buildings. Permits issued for all building operations during August, 1931, totaled \$127,139,031. Dwelling units were provided for 8628 families in the new buildings for which permits were issued during August. This is an increase of 1.7 per cent as compared with dwelling units provided during the month of July, 1931. The United States government contracts let during the month of August, 1931, totaled \$28,462,261.

BUILDING FORECAST

A four billion dollar building year is forecast for the twelve months just ahead, by the National Building Press group, based upon the six months' forecast just issued by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The Dodge Corporation finds that there will be a total of \$1,850,000,000 worth of construction done in the six months commencing October 1. Taking into account the fact that the last six months are most active, the Press group reaches its four billion figure for the year. This figure does not include contracts calling for less than \$5000 each. So, if the estimate of four billions is sound, the total of all work will go over that figure, impressive though it is without any additions.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUGUST

The downward movement of wholesale prices which was halted in July took a slight upward trend in August, as shown by the index number as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. This index number, which includes 550 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices for 1926 as 100 per cent, was 70.2 for August, an increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent over July, having an index of 70. When compared with August, 1930, with an index of 84.0, a decrease of 16 1-3 per cent has been recorded.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

Farm use of electricity has been quadrupled in the past ten years, according to a recent report of the National Electric Light Association. Last year 90,000 farms—the greatest annual increase on record—were added to the lines. Ten per cent of the farms in the United States used electricity for power and light in 1930, and consumed 2,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity. The rural electrification department of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company states that California easily leads the world in farm electrification, 81,250 farms making use of electricity.

DEPARTMENT HEADS RE-ELECTED

The departments of the American Federation of Labor re-elected their executive officers at their annual conventions at Vancouver, B. C., last week.

The Metal Trades department re-elected James O'Connell, president, and John P. Frey, secretary.

The Building Trades department re-elected M. J. McDonough, president, and W. J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer.

The Union Label Trades department re-elected George W. Perkins, president, and John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer.

ORCHESTRAS IN "NEW" THEATERS

Much satisfaction was expressed at the meeting of the Labor Council last week when the announcement was made by the delegate from the Theatrical Alliance that the management of the New Mission and New Fillmore Theaters are doing their bit valiantly not only to defy the idea of depression but at the same time to comply with the demands of San Francisco theatergoers for the incorporation of human music on their theatrical bills of fare.

Inaugurating a new policy and new era of entertainment, the theaters have secured the services of Herman Heller, who has formed an orchestra of twenty-five artists with the co-operation of the Musicians' Union. This gesture seems to pave the way for greater activity, as it is practically a pioneering move which must grow to greater proportions commensurate with the success of the idea. Other theatrical institutions cannot help but read the signs of the times. It is unquestionable that this move on the part of the New Mission and New Fillmore will meet with instant success at the hands of theatergoers, which fact will be a signal of further and more intensive development on the part of all theaters in the city.

At the Orpheum Also


It is also announced that the Orpheum Theater will return to its former policy, and is installing Max Dolin, the well-known virtuoso, and an orchestra composed of first-class musicians in its orchestra pit.

PASADENA TO CONTEST WAGE LAW

The city of Pasadena has not adopted a prevailing wage schedule and its board of directors, the legislative body, has directed Harold P. Huls, city attorney, to institute a suit to test the validity of the act. In the opinion of the city of Pasadena the act, although by its terms made to apply to freeholders' charter cities, is not applicable to the city of Pasadena. It is the contention that the manner of financing and constructing public works within the city, the employment of workmen thereon, the manner of awarding contracts and the disposition of public funds of the city are matters within the meaning of the term "municipal affairs" as to which a general law upon the same subject has no control whatever. Since the manner of letting public contracts in the city of Pasadena is specified by charter its provisions are paramount to those of the general law and controlling over general legislation on the subject, it is claimed.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of October 9, 1931

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Dixon.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except President Haggerty and Secretary O'Connell, who were excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the A. F. of L., relative to the unemployment situation. From the Alameda County Civil Service Commission, relative to several examinations to be held in the near future.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting the Council to place the Fleet Bonded Messenger Service, 163 Sutter street, on the "We Don't Patronize List." From Cleaners and Dyers' Union, requesting that the Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Plant, 1745 Howard street, be placed on the unfair list. From the Homeless Children's Committee of the Native Sons and Daughters, requesting the Council to contribute to their Homeless Children's Fund.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of motion empowering the Executive Committee to act in the controversy between the Culinary Workers and the Five Associated Dairy Lunches, your committee was informed the matter was held in status quo for some time pending an investigation of the financial returns from the operation of said dairy lunches. In the matter of motion instructing your committee to arrange for a special meeting and reception of the Labor Council for the purpose of meeting returning delegates from the Vancouver convention, the acting secretary was instructed to write to Secretary O'Connell to ascertain from him what date might be best suitable for such meeting; on receipt of the information it is the intention to issue such a call to the delegates of the Council. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Ornamental Plasterers—

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Unemployment still continues; union maintaining its membership and wage conditions; union opposed to impartial wage board and will not accept a reduction in wages. Waiters No. 30—Reported that Industrial Association is attempting to use judiciary to enforce its wage scale and to enforce injunctions to prevent picketing. Controversy with dairy lunches is still under advisement. Molders—Were compelled to call members out of a large aluminum shop because of 10 per cent reduction in wages and the installation of the "American plan." Cleaners and Dyers—Reported progress being made in fight on chain shop stores. Waitresses—Will give annual dance in California Hall, October 31. Electrical Workers No. 6—Reported that the Building Trades refused to participate in the impartial wage board deliberations. Milk Drivers—Reported that the prices have been demoralized and request that union members have their milk delivered to their homes in order to maintain union conditions. Musicians—Reported that R. K. O., New Mission and New Fillmore Theaters are employing union musicians. Tailors No. 80—Reported that Cab Tailors, located in Yellow Cab Building, is unfair to their organization.

Promotional League—Reported a very satisfactory meeting last Wednesday night.

Election of Officers—Delegate W. G. Desepte was unanimously elected a member of the Organizing Committee.

Receipts, \$1629.25; expenses, \$120.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Sec. pro tem.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held October 7

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, October 7, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:05 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: N. Burton; excused, Theo. Johnson and J. C. Willis.

Minutes: Minutes of the previous meeting held September 16 approved as read.

Communications: From Ladies' Auxiliary of League, minutes, read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes noted and filed, including a letter to the effect that the Fox West Coast Theaters, controlling theaters in some fourteen states, is now fair and should have the patronage of organized labor. San Francisco Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8, requesting you to look for their union label on all political literature bearing photos or cuts, filed. From the Glove Workers' and Wood Carvers' unions on League affiliations, filed for reference. United Mine Workers of America, on Wyoming union mined coal, requesting further support in the purchase of this coal and also stating that there should not be any additional cost by the dealer on this coal than on any other coal; filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Report of Secretary: Gave a detailed report of the proceedings of the California State Federation of Labor's convention, held in Santa Barbara, beginning Monday, September 14, pertaining to the work of the League. That he has information that there are now two firms operating in Los Angeles that make uniforms with the union label of the United Garment Workers of America. Still have two panels left on the signboard to be filled. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Tailors No. 80 reported that it was compelled to take the label away from the Cab Tailors, 243 Turk street, and from Kaufman & Goodman, 702 Market street, for violation of agreement; anniversary ball was a big success; help their unemployed members by demanding

their union label. Photo-Engravers reported going along, but still have about fifty out of work. Garment Workers No. 131 reported work much better on pants, fair on shirts, but poor on overalls; look for their union label when you buy. Hatters' Union stated orders for union-made hats are picking up in the small towns; if you want to buy a hat downtown be sure to look for the union label before you pay for it. Molders' Union reported they have a strike on hand in the Modern Aluminum Company's plant in Oakland; this is a subsidiary plant of the Aluminum Company of America, in which Andrew Mellon is supposed to be interested; the Molders intend to fight a 10 per cent reduction in wages; remember the union-made Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves. Bill Posters, Sign Painters and Carpet Mechanics reported business is good just now. Laborers No. 1, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Elevator Constructors, Painters' Union No. 19 and Millmen's Union all report work not so good. Cracker Bakers No. 125 and their Ladies' Auxiliary Packers report there is much confusion as to what goods are union in the American Biscuit Company and the Standard Biscuit Company plants since the change of ownership; these brands are strictly union, A. & W. (Andrews, Wilmans Company), C. C. C. of Oakland, Mother's Cookies, Grandma's Cookies, Golden Bear Cookies. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their button. Office Employees are waiting for things to develop on the standardization of salaries proposition. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League reported good work accomplished on several things; request the use of the banquet hall for a get-together meeting after the League's next meeting.

New Business: To fill a vacancy on the Agitation Committee, Delegate A. A. Morgan, Carpet Mechanics' Union No. 1, was nominated. There being no other candidate the secretary cast one ballot and the president declared Delegate Morgan elected for the unexpired term. The secretary asked for an Agitation Committee meeting. Same approved.

Receipts: \$199.58. **Bills paid:** \$196.05.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m. to meet again October 21. At adjournment of meeting the moving picture, "Trapping Tuna," and the comedy, "Hold That Bear," were shown and enjoyed by all.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Minutes of the Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting October 7 in room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Desepte, at 8 p. m. Roll call of officers showed all present. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Communications read and filed.

The president, Mrs. Desepte, gave a very fine report on the State Federation of Labor convention.

Reports of committees showed progress.

New business: It was moved, seconded and carried that the Auxiliary have a membership campaign during the month of November. Plans are not complete.

Good of the Auxiliary: Very good reports of the members visiting the various shops.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

Hunger ought to be considered a crime.— Anatole France.

INTERESTING REPORT OF DELEGATES

Theodore Johnson Pens Impressions of Convention

At last Friday night's meeting of the Labor Council the delegates were privileged to hear the report of the delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention held at Santa Barbara recently. It was a comprehensive account of the proceedings from the pen of Theodore Johnson, concurred in by his colleague, J. F. Metcalf. The opening pages of the report were as follows:

"In view of each delegate to the Labor Council being furnished with copies of the Labor Clarion, issues of September 18 and 25, which contain a fine account and summary of this convention and its transactions, this report will be limited to a description in greater detail of some of the chief events that marked this convention as one of greater moment in the development of the California labor movement.

The Convention City

"Santa Barbara, owing to the catastrophic earthquake of June 29, 1925, has been rebuilt in the modern Spanish-Californian style, and organized labor is an important and valued element in the life of this community. The new county courthouse, constructed at a cost of three and a half million dollars, is a monument to the progress and solidity as well as invincible spirit of the citizenship of this typically modern California city. The restored Santa Barbara Mission bears further testimony to the love of beauty and art and veneration of the inhabitants for the achievements of the past, and their firm faith in the future. Streets are well kept, the unemployed are taken care of, and the fact that a city of 60,000 has not one department store but presents in every branch of trade dozens of competing individual stores and places of business shows that here we find a population devoted to the idea of 'live and let live,' notwithstanding the fact that Santa Barbara is the favorite home of the retired business millionaire. And to top the description, there is no serious conflict or friction in this community between capital and labor, or between rich and poor. That at least is the impression of your delegates, and even the raucous and eternally plotting communists and their abettors found tolerance and patient indulgences during our visit. If climate has any influence upon character and events, we would say that the climate of this fine spot in California is much like that of San Francisco, but with the winds and fogs tempered to more pleasant degrees.

Residents Show Good Will

"Among the many indications of good will toward organized labor shown by the people of Santa Barbara were the splendid reports in the local press, especially the 'Morning Press,' which published for the opening day of the convention a sixteen-page section containing a most interesting description and history of the American Federation of Labor, and during each day of the week the proceedings of our convention, with comments made by delegates during the various debates that took place. Harvey E. Garman, editor of the Los Angeles 'Citizen,' and the editors of labor papers of various other cities in California, including the editor of the Labor Clarion, likewise noted the proceedings of the convention, and as there is unanimity among them as to what took place in the convention, there is a perfect record as to everything of moment that transpired. We shall therefore mention hereafter only such incidents as are deemed most notable and of value to the members of this Council."

Highlights of the Report

Some of the features of the report, which was of considerable length, are here reproduced, touch-

ing necessarily only those subjects which were of outstanding importance.

"Resolution No. 10, by the greatest seaman of them all, Andrew Furuseth, dealing with the recently drafted anti-injunction bill sponsored by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, consumed at least three hours' time of the convention, one hour at the morning session, and two hours in the afternoon. It was a dramatic, earnest and most interesting debate, for the most part between the two giants, as they were called, Brother Furuseth and Brother Daniel C. Murphy for the committee. The resolution, in the committee's judgment, unreasonably attacked the executive council and contained language that could not be defended before the American people. The report of the committee referring it to the executive council was adopted.

"Furuseth and Murphy occupied most of the time and debated the contents of the resolution frequently during the course of the debate. The main contentions in the debate related to the interpretation of the various provisions of the proposed bill, and as Furuseth had the only copy at hand, no real opportunity was given the delegates to weigh the arguments between the two chief debaters. * * * Time was pressing on the convention, and too many other subjects just then awaiting action. A stenographic report of the proceedings would have been very desirable during this and the other debates that followed and it must be considered regrettable that at least during such occasions no verbatim record is taken.

The Prohibition Question

"Resolution No. 18, by H. H. Sudenga of Pasadena Typographical Union, was considered in conjunction with Resolution No. 7, by delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council. Both deal with the inordinate and disastrous effects of the policy of prohibition, and in favor of legislation mitigating the effects of the Volstead Act. Resolution No. 18, provides no specific remedy, and was therefore filed by the committee, which recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 7, which favors such modification of the Volstead act as will legalize the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer. * * * The vote of the convention was overwhelmingly in favor of Resolution No. 7, there being but two negative votes.

Time Is Inopportune

"Proposition No. 48, presented by Benjamin Ellisberg of the Ornamental Plasterers, recited the effects of the state criminal syndicalism law, advocated its repeal, and sought to enlist the Federation's indorsement of the 'State Committee for the Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law' and its work in putting this measure on the ballot for its repeal. The Committee on Resolutions recommended that the resolution be referred to the incoming executive council, which was concurred in.

Intense Interest in Mooney Case

"As the chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, in his reading of the secretary-treasurer's report, reached the caption entitled 'Mooney and Billings Still Behind Prison Bars,' there was a perceptible stir in the audience, and the committee's report was listened to with great attention. Your delegates deem the statements in this report essential for an intelligent understanding of the status of these cases as well as the convention's action thereon, and will therefore quote parts of the report verbatim."

The report of the Labor Council's delegates thereupon quotes from Secretary-Treasurer Schar-

renberg's annual report the portion devoted to the Mooney-Billings case, including the summary of financial transactions. It then proceeds:

"At this point in the proceedings the Committee on Officers' Reports took up the four resolutions that had been introduced on the subject of Mooney and Billings and the future policy of organized labor in these cases. Committee reported on said resolutions as follows:

"Your committee has had the benefit of the views of Delegate Benjamin Ellisberg, special representative of Thomas J. Mooney, and of Delegate John F. Metcalf, member of Molders' Union No. 164 of San Francisco. Delegate Ellisberg stated that unless the convention adopted his Proposition No. 34, or modified Proposition No. 8, introduced by the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, he was authorized to declare war against the Federation,* as the adoption of Proposition No. 8 by the San Francisco Labor Council had been deemed by Mooney as a declaration of war against his committee. Delegate Metcalf in-

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formed your committee that his organization, the Molders' Union, Local 164, of San Francisco, has no official connection whatever with the so-called Molders' Defense Committee.' (At this point Propositions No. 34, No. 35, No. 59 and No. 8 were read in this order, after which the committee continued.)

"Propositions Nos. 34 and 35 deal exclusively with the Mooney case, and Propositions Nos. 59 and 8 deal with both the Mooney and Billings cases. Your committee finds that Proposition No. 8 contains all the acceptable provisions found in the other three resolutions, and is therefore recommended for adoption with a few slight changes to clarify the language and make it so plain as to meaning that it will not be possible to misrepresent, as already has been done, the intent and purpose of this resolution."

"Committee recommended the adoption of Proposition No. 8 as amended by the committee. It was moved to concur in the committee's report. At this point Delegate Ellisberg submitted amendments to the resolution recommended by the committee, the effect of which would be to eliminate from the resolution all references to and criticisms of the conduct of the defense during the past and to ask the defendants and their committees to conduct the legislative campaigns in the future. In other words, it would be tantamount to an indorsement of past conduct and approval of their actions."

Mooney Representative Speaks

"A two-hour debate ensued, of which the first forty minutes by common consent were given to Ellisberg as the special representative of Tom Mooney. The main contention made by Ellisberg, both before and during the debate, was that the Federation was seeking to take away from the defendant his right of making his own defense. By no stretch of reason or understanding of the plain meaning of words could anything in Proposition No. 8 be so interpreted, and this persistent misrepresentation lost for Tom Mooney and his representative every possibility of changing the determination of this convention to put to an end

the farcical situation in allowing persons outside the organized labor movement to dictate its policies and direct the activities of the entire labor movement.

"Telling arguments opposing the amendment and in favor of the committee's report were made by Chairman Dalton of the committee, Albert J. Rogers, Clyde H. Isgrig, John F. Metcalf, Frederick E. Moore, J. W. Buzzell, Frank Brown, George C. Kidwell, Claude C. Hopkins, Robert L. Ennis and Paul Scharrenberg. The amendment received but two affirmative votes and was defeated. The report and recommendations of the committee were then adopted by virtually unanimous vote. (The resolutions are printed on another page of this issue.)

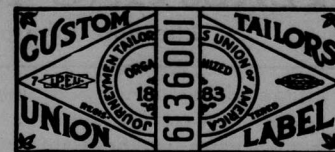
"Red Wave" No Longer Menaces

"Owing to the length of this report, your delegates will omit the many incidents and verbal exchanges with some delegates of communistic leanings, and also the activities of outsiders conducting communistic propaganda in a number of ways during the week of the convention. This subject is bound to receive attention of labor bodies in the near future, and need not be ventilated at this particular time. It is noticeable, however, that radical propaganda is experiencing far less acceptance and tolerance than in former years, and that the red wave of revolution is now of no particular menace to the organized labor movement, the rank and file on every possible occasion of themselves repudiating all sympathy for their senseless and immature articles of philosophy and teaching.

"In conclusion your delegates desire to express their earnest thanks and appreciation for the honor and opportunity of representing the Council at this interesting convention. We have profited much from the contact with so many earnest minds from other sections of the state, and hope that the actions of the convention on the many subjects considered will receive the approval of the membership of this Council.

*In fairness to Delegate Ellisberg it may be stated that he has repeatedly denied this.—Ed.

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Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Auto and Carriage Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.

Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meets 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bollermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building.

Cupmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—

Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.

Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building.

Marine Engineers No. 97—Room K, Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers—Sec., Moe Davis, 682 Third.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Avenue, Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.

Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 Ninth.

Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15639—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.